

An Overview of Novel Agents for Cervical Cancer Therapy by Inducing Apoptosis: Emerging Drugs On-going Clinical Trials and Preclinical reviews

Tanja Šarenac*

Department of Pharmacology, Toxicology and Clinical Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad, Serbia

Editorial Note

Cervical cancer can be relieved, because it has a long preinvasive period. Early diagnosis and therapy of cervical cancer at ladies are urgent for lessening of rate mortality. Today, there are numerous therapies available for patients with

a review population based observational review directed somewhere in the range of 2004 and 2010. In Taiwan, 12,020 patients were recently determined to have cervical malignant growth from 2004 to 2010, and 9,693 patients (80.6%) were signed up for our last investigation [5]. The vast majority of the patients got treatment inside 90 days of determination (n = 9,341, 96.37%). A later change for different factors, patients who got treatment somewhere in the range of 90 and 180 days and >180 days after determination had a 1.33 (95% CI: 1.02-1.72, P < 0.05) and 1.36 (95% CI: 1.12-1.65, P < 0.05) times higher danger of death, separately, than the individuals who got treatment inside 90 days. Kaplan-Meier investigation showed that the patients treated following 90 days from conclusion had a lower by and large endurance rate than those treated inside 90 days. In examination delineating the patients as indicated by their underlying growth stage, specifically arranges I and II and stage III and IV, the time span from conclusion to treatment stayed a huge prognosticator in the people who got treatment >180 days after determination. A more drawn out span among analysis and therapy is related with less fortunate anticipation among cervical disease patients [6]. High-risk

human papillomavirus is sexually transmitted: evidence from a follow-up study of virgins starting sexual activity (intercourse) . *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 10:101-106.

5. Ü&@ { æ}Á TÉÁ Ôæ•c|^Á ÚÓÁ ÇG€€HDA Human papillomavirus: epidemiology and public health. *Arch Pathol Lab Med* 127:930-934.
6. Baldwin SB, Wallace DR, Papenfuss MR, Abrahamsen M, Vaught LC, et al. (2003) Human papillomavirus infection in men attending a sexually transmitted disease clinic. *J Infect Dis* 187:1064-1070.